NEW YORK HERALD

BEOADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between flouston

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- '98: OR, THE MURDER AT THE FARM. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-ME. AND MES. PETER WHITE-WILL O'THE WISP.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth NEW PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-ATHENBUM, No. 588 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY Ex-

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and dougton streets.—Leo and Loros. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th at.-Bus-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner oth av. -- NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN CUBA

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THE WEATHER IN WASHINGTON TO-MORROW. -The indications strongly favor a pleasant day to-morrow for the second inauguration of General Grant. Although quite an extensive rain and snow storm prevailed yesterday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, its centre was reported moving eastward off the coast of the latter section. It is not likely that the rain or snow will continue falling longer than this forenoon, and the snow in the District had not sufficed to cover the ground last night, but turned to rain as fast as it fell. The storm will perhaps be followed by the usual cold northwest winds, which, generally, are known to tread upon its heels at this season, so that the capital will be in good condition for the display of the great pageant. Even if the disturbance in the South Atlantic coast should move in parallel lines along the coast, as is sometimes the case, it can hardly, by any possibility, last longer than this evening, so that ugly weather need not be apprehended to-morrow.

THE VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT AND THE CHURCH.—President Guzman Blanco has initiated and carried into effect a number of local reforms calculated to relieve the people of the Republic from the burden of many petty tax imposts, thus giving a new impetus to the interior traffic and export trade of the Republic. His Excellency has also quarrelled with the Church, after the fashion of many of the more powerful governments in the Old World, that of the mother country, Spain included. The Bishop of Caracas has been banished from the territory as punishment for a quarrel with the Executive. The law of civil marriage has been decreed by the State, as a "blow," so we are assured, at the "power" of the prelate. More than this and here must be admired the courage and zeal of the lay chief-President Blanco himself stepped forward and was married in civil form to his wife the very next day. It may be that he is disposed to dispute the crown of martyrdom with the Episcopate. He may rest assured, however, that, no matter what his sufferings may be here on earth, he will never receive the

Our Special Commissioner in Cubs

By special despatch from our regular cor respondent at Havana we receive the gratifying information, and said to be perfectly reliable, that Mr. James J. O'Kelly, our Special Commissioner to Cuba, has safely reached the camp of the insurgents. On the 19th ult. he set out from Santiago de Cuba, and, after a journey of two days into the mountain fastnesses, arrived, at four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, at his destination This news confirms all he has said for himself in his dealings with the Spanish authorities-namely, that whatever the obstacles thrown in his way, he would persevere until he had performed his task. As a journalist of the school of moral courage and discipline he could do no less, but the especial danger of his surroundings makes the exploit the more notable.

The history of our Commissioner's visit up

to his departure for the insurgent lines may very aptly be recalled here. Upon the return of our first Commissioner from the island of Cuba it was thought desirable, in the interests of civilization, to have further and more complete information of the character and extent of the struggle which has been bloodily waged there for the past five years. Accordingly Mr. O'Kelly was sent thither with instructions which he has since repeatedly explained to the authorities. His request for a safe-conduct, made to Captain General Ceballos, was met with a flat refusal from that high functionary. The HERALD Commissioner was naïvely informed at the same time by the Captain General that he was at liberty to proceed through the island "at his own risk." No explanation of this ominous phrase was vouchsafed at the time. Our Commissioner, thus given a very equivocal carte blanche, resolved to discover the exact meaning of the four words. While he continued within the "pacified" districts the phrase seemed translatable into, "Go where you please so long as you pay your way; there is no risk worth mentioning." On reaching Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the Oriental Department, where the rebellion boasts of its greatest strength, the aspect of things began to change. The lines of suspicion and surveillance were drawn suddenly around him, and his real difficulties began. Courteously received by the Spanish officers, this restraint came with a velvet padding at first. Professing a desire to accompany a column of Spanish troops starting for the interior, permission was graciously accorded. He, however, found himself and the column brought to a halt after a day's march, and the significent information was tendered him that he was at liberty to return to Santiago if he desired. Thus brought to a standstill, so far as observing the conduct of the war from the Spanish side, he openly made his preparations to reach the rebel lines, which he had all along declared to be one of the necessities of his mission. Finally equipped, he set forth alone into the mountains, and made several excursions hither and thither, as his information or sagacity suggested, in the hope of reaching the mystic land of "Cuba Libre" somewhere. From two of these unsuccessful excursions he returned to Santiago. and the authorities continued apparently to regard his movements with indifference. This it is particularly necessary to note. He set out again; but, as detailed in the letter we print in this issue, he found himself detained at the mountain village of Ramon las Yeguas while General Morales was communicated with. He was suffered to proceed; but was arrested at the village of Palma, and for some time forbidden to leave his hotel. Astonished at this new turn of affairs, he telegraphed to Santiago, and was informed by the British

afterwards attempted to return. The Consul added that this meant he would be shot immediately. Determined to probe the matter to the bottom the HEBALD Commissioner returned forthwith to Santiago de Cuba and sought an interview with General Morales in person. This meeting was rendered the more important by the presence of the Attorney General of the Department. This interview will be found at length elsewhere, and for its curious expressions of opinion alone deserves attention. It was, first, a question of sending a telegram to this journal announcing the arrest and the threat to shoot him as t spy. The sensitiveness of Spanish officialdom cannot be better instanced than in this case. The General absolutely declined to allow the telegram to be forwarded unless the word "detained" was substituted for "arrested." It was in this form that the report reached us. But the feature of the interview lay in the discussion regarding the threat to shoot the newspaper man as a rebel spy. It will be evident from its careful perusal that the governing idea of the Spanish soldier was to throw such terror around a visit to the insurgent camp that the HEBALD Com-missioner would recoil from it as from certain death. It is certainly highly discreditable to the Spanish government in Cuba, if General Morales fully represented its intentions,

had decided to "treat him as a spy" in case

he should leave the Spanish lines or if he

that this effort to frighten away an impartial truth-seeker should take such visibly llogical forms. A few minutes' conversation between the General and the correspondent sufficed to show how disingenuous was a threat which could not find justification even from the Spanish standpoint. General Morales declared what regret it would cause him to have to shoot Mr. O'Kelly, but added that if found with the insurgents or coming from them he would be treated as a spy. Upon being asked if all prisoners were shot, the General hastily qualified his first statement by saying that the civil authorities dealt with them, and that many were pardoned, as he could see for himself. The pertinent remark, "Well, you are not willing to treat me as well as you do the insurgents, for you allow them to surrender, and you even refuse me that privilege, because you threaten to shoot me as a spy if I come back," brought a very singular rejoinder from the General. He said: - "No, if you present yourself and ask pardon, you will be treated with the same generosity as the other insurgents (sic), but if you leave the Spanish lines you will expose yourself to the danger of being treated as an enemy if the Spanish troops should fall

in with you." Never before in the history of

rebellions-Spanish, Cuban or otherwise-has

such a remarkable conversation been brought

in command of government forces should inform a journalist that, if he goes among the insurgents, his only way out is to assume himself a rebel and surrender and ask pardon, when he will meet with all possible generous forgiveness. It shows how completely the General understood the absurdity of the appearance of hostility to the HERALD Commissioner's mission which he assumed. We have treated this point at length heretofore, and shown conclusively that in professing not to regard Mr. O'Kelly as a spy while within the Spanish lines, in giving him leave to quit the Spanish camp, and then dating his so-called spy character from the moment he touched the skirts of an insurgent column, the Spanish General was laying down an outrageously illogical definition of what a spy might be. We are now convinced that the General is aware of his mistake-it is for him to say whether intentional or otherwise. That the Attorney General did not mend matters by citing what might happen to a journalist in St. Domingo during a state of war there he found reason to acknowledge himself. In every way, then, even on their own ground, the authorities must admit a failure in their efforts either to make their threat effective in its intention to frighten

our correspondent or respectable in face of a few simple questions. We are gratified that such is the case, as we are now more than ever unlikely to hear that the Spanish government will order the assassination of a journalist whose only possible offence would be telling unwelcome truth. We have had reason to speak strongly upon this matter, and, with our correspondent in the very midst of the peril he has sought in the course of duty, we certainly do not feel inclined to speak less forcibly or warmly now. We warn the republican Spanish government in Cuba, as we did that of the fugitive monarchy, that it is accountable before humanity, before civilization and the American people, for the safety of our correspondent, whenever he claims protection within the compass of its sway. To the Cuban insurgents, who profess liberty as their aim, we address the same words. Wherever, if anywhere, they command obedience, so long as our Commissioner is among them they are responsible for his safety. But Spaniards as well as Cubans know that a great people who respect intelligence, liberty and good government are jealously watching them in this matter. It is not the question of a spy on one side or the other, but of the untrammelled emissary of the great light and seeker of the world, the press. We feel assured that he will return unharmed and with his duty nobly fulfilled. To call sternly to the minds of all concerned their duty in the matter is as imperative on us as it is on them to closely observe it. In the result let us hope that a fresh flood of pure light on the affairs of Cuba will result in the foundation of a fairer future for that beautiful but troubled island. We call on all lovers of enlightenment to wish our Commissioner God-speed on his perilous mission.

The News from Spain. The news despatches from Spain bring Intelligence of the progress of affairs in that country which is varied and conflicting in its aspect and statements, according to the sources from which it comes, Spanish or French. The slavery abolition legislation of the government of the Republic appears to have become less animated in the Assembly; but we are assured that the Madrid Ministry still entertains the very highest and most philanthropic resolves with respect to the cause of emancipation. This resolution is accompanied by another for the complete extinction of Carlism. This is to be accomplished by the raising and equipment of a new army. numbering about fifty thousand men. The War Office enterprise is to cost a very large sum of money, and this necessity has of itself evoked a ministerial demand for a subsidy of one hundred millions of pesetas. Whether the Cabinet demands will be granted, and whether, if granted, such legislation will tend to the maturing of the Spanish people towards the robust manhood of an enlightened democracy remains to be seen. In the meantime the war for and against Carlism is being prosecuted with great activity. The progress of hostilities is attended with a serious loss of life and the daily destruction of an immense amount of valuable and productive property. The Bourbonists are being driven from the soil at some points, and, again, are advancing in the territory at others. They hold court, under the divine right claim. here and there, and appear to be exceedingly graceful and courteous in these most exciting moments of their monarchical itineracy; but the government of the Republic is, notwithstanding all the "blights of the olive branch." still the government of Spain.

The French Assembly and the Report

of the Committee of Thirty. Another crisis has been got over in France. It was confidently believed in Versailles on Saturday that the situation was critical in the extreme and that something serious might happen before the day expired. Happily the prophets of evil were disappointed. M. Dufaure's speech was highly satisfactory; and the vote by which it was decided to take up and discuss the proposals embraced in the report of the Committee of Thirty is entitled to be regarded as a vote of confidence in the government. It is quite manifest, however. from the tone and temper of the Assembly, as well as from the necessity which compels the government to adhere to the Bordeaux compact, that the political situation in France is beset with considerable peril. What is to be the future government of France is still an unsettled question; and adherence to the Bordeaux compact means that neither monarchists nor republicans are anxious to precipitate the struggle. Some fighting must take place in the Assembly on the committee's report; but the presumption is that President Thiers will be sustained. The French people will do well to content themselves with things as they are until the indemnity is paid and the invader has left her soil. Delay ought to be a gain to the Republic.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES PERS sembled last night and went to work with a will on the appropriation bills, getting even with the business of the House and making all ready for the dissolution of the Crédit Mobilier Congress at noon to-morrow. What remains of the foul work of this memorable session will probably be finished to-day, so that there will be no necessity for calling an to such absurd conclusions—that a general extra session of the House.

The New West Indian Company's Dreamland in St. Domingo.

We are enabled in to-day's HERALD to

present our readers with a first glance at the

tropical El Dorado which certain cunning

speculators under the Stars and Stripes have

fenced in with treaties, leases, powers and po-

tentialities in Samana Bay. The ship

which bore the Pilgrim Fathers of this new

argosy had on board a HERALD corre-

spondent, whose impressions upon the

first experience of this land of perpetual Sum-

mer will be found in another part of the Hebald. In order to help out our readers we

have had a map of the delectable spot pre-

pared which will leave but little to the most fervid imagination. Prominent in all fairy tales will be found the stories of trees, birds, flowers and sparkling waters, azure sky, blue ocean wastes and lovely vistas of hill and dale. All these are lavishly provided in the black paradise which the Samana Bay Company hopes in the twinkling of a harlequin's wand to turn into the abode of perpetual youth and plethoric bank accounts. It would seem indeed as if, between cocoanut milk and bananas, Nature had invited tired man to go there and live for the cost of stretching out his hand and carrying it to his mouth. The fairy tale people will find that their expec-tations can be carried forward still another step, and the most romantically ruinous old towns and forts and mansions are obtainable for the asking. But there the fairy tale receives its sudden quietus. The Pauls and Virginias who should make life a scraphic melody must be dreamed of; for the shirtless, shiftless population of mongrel blacks and Spaniards will not evoke any pleasant feelings in the reader, much less in the beholder. "A moneyless and thriftless people," they are described, "with a worthless currency, a roadless and pathless land, and never-ending dissensions." A slight blur on the rosy showing of the prospectus writers this drawback will be admitted to be Santa Barbara, where the new Yankee colony is to stretch out its avaricious palms, is described as physically a delightful spot, and Samana Bay affords first class anchorage. The fertility of the soil is made evident by the products which in the very variety of luxuriance it parades to the most casual observer; and then the plans to turn all this into greenbacks or hard cash are as well laid as the plans of mice and men can well be. be nothing if not a success greater by far than ever John Law, in the most enthusiastic moments of his French West India speculative fever, dreamed of. It is a hundred and fifty years ago since the Scotchman set all Parisall France for that matter-agog with speculations that built their wonder-land and profitland around the Gulf of Mexico. John fizzied out in a short time, and now here is Jonathan trying his hand at the same game, with a large, needy, ragged, cutthroat population to be taken along with the bargain. There is one thing very certain—that the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid over to Baez or his government has smoothed away much of the first face of the difficulty. The plébiscite, through which Baez gained the ratification of the treaty, is, doubtless, no better than our correspondent describes it: but it seems in its decision to have very well met the views of the majority of the precious inhabitants-that is, of those who have any views. While we may not have a very high opinion of a people who thank God they have a country that will feich a hundred and fitty thousand dollars and then jump with avidity at the bargain, we cannot say that it is of very good augury for their future behavior. It is a chronic failing of demoraladvantageous sale as often as possible. If the Yankees can give them that amount this year, they are very likely to think that with a little judicious show of surliness they can extract a similar amount next year. Twenty-two thousand votes, the sad-faced Ministers of Baez informed our correspondent, were cast for the treaty, and, taking this as correct, we account them as twentytwo thousand hungry pensioners ready to become steady blackmailers when occasion offers. When this population discovers how little of the Samana Bay Company's Bacz it is the most natural thing in the world that they should look for something for themselves. The company may offer to make longshoremen or hod carriers or plantation hands of them at five cents a day; but the sovereign St. Dominican is much more likely than not to turn up his nose at such a proposition. Work, indeed, when he has the right to turn out the Yankee by the ballot box or the musket, if necessary? Not he. He may take it into his head that his miserable, slovenly, moneyless republic was better after all than the hard-working, money-grubbing monopoly he has allowed to settle in his midst like a veritable Frankenstein. Should he, then, some fine day, knock Baez and his Ministers on the head. and then, in company with his twenty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine compatriots, "clean out" the Samana Bay Com-pany as the Heathen Chinee was cleaned out, who will say him nay? Is he not a sovereign? Can the United States interfere with a free people's management of its own affairs? Certainly not. To do so would be tyrannous and all the rest of it. This is where the fairy tale may end some day. Those who have read Dominican history will not say that it is improbable. The Samana Jonathans are to have an army and so on, we are told, to counterbalance all these contingencies. If they do, they must enrol them under the pirate's black flag, for that is what the whole scheme means, But, whew! They have not driven down the

PEACE WITH THE MODOCS.-The inglorious Modoc war is over. We are informed by our special correspondent with the Peace Commissioners that the Indians have accepted the terms offered them by the United States authorities, and will surrender to the military and go on a reservation either in Oregon or California. The promise given them that they would be protected from the civil powers in Oregon while en route to and on their new reservation, and the assurance that the promise would be kept, which the presence of a representative of the HERALD in their midst afforded, no doubt influenced them in

first stake in Santa Barbara yet.

their councils and decided them to yield. This is good news for President Grant on inauguration eve.

The course of Time has brought us again into the season of Lent, and we are called once more from revelry and mirth to sobe meditation and religious thoughtfulness. It is well for us occasionally to relieve the tension of our lives and to look facts in the face, and ask ourselves, Does not Christianity offer something better than the cold creed of the world, which says, "Eat and drink, for tomorrow we die?" This, as the Archbishop said yesterday, is, of all other seasons, the acceptable time and the day of salvation. It is the time peculiarly set apart for fasting and prayer and humiliation and reconciliation with God. Impassionedly the Archbishop called upon his people to "cut loose those sins of passion, indifference, covetousness, intemperance, impurity, pride, malice, avarice, revenge, and all those bonds that have enchained their souls' hitherto. He mourned the moral desolations of the land and the spread of blasphemy, immorality and rank infidelity, and called urgently to his flock to turn now and seek the Lord if haply He may have mercy upon us and spare us.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, ex-plaining the Saviour's temptation in the wilderness, and drawing lessons therefrom for the daily life of business men and others, warned Calvary church and congregation that faith alone can save them in this millennium of infidelity. Men are tempted every day by the lust of the body, the lust of the eye and the pride of life, as Jesus was; they are tempted to get what they see others possessed of, and are more likely to be caught in this snare of the devil than in any other. Hence they should begin this holy season of Lent by trying to resist temptation and seeking God's

grace to enable them to succeed. Dr. H. M. Thompson looked upon these forty days of Lent as the memorial of one of the greatest events that ever occurred on this globe. During these days the Lord prepared Himself to offer up His life for the salvation of mankind, and we should try to follow in his footsteps, instead of doing as "thousands of men who call themselves Christian do—fall down every day and worship the devil." So, then, devil worship is not confined to the heathen nations of Asia or Africa, as our missionary writers are so apt to tell us. "A man," says Dr. Thompson, "may go on lying, cheating and scheming, robbing the widow and orphan," just as those men in Washington "have gone on day after day, bringing the nation into disgrace, all for their own selfish purposes." This is a temptation that should be guarded against.

Most of us admire goodness in others and are trying to be good ourselves, but how frequently and how sadly we fail! Dr. Clarke, of Brooklyn, tells us where to look for strength and how we may be good. He lamented the tendency of the teachings, both of the pulpit and the pen, in the direction of irreverence, and compared vows and resolves made in our own strength with those made after com-

munion with God. Mr. Hepworth gave his hearers a few reasons why they and we all, ought to be Christians. First, because this faith is the only possession of value on earth. It tells us of God "whose hand is beneath us and whose sympathy is closer than can be told. This faith is worth more than millions; yea, even than love of life." Secondly, because science, like a colossus, has gone through the world looking for mistakes, and yet has found none. Thirdly, faith in a governing Deity is universal among men. The soul believes in God because it cannot help it. As the flower unconsciously turns cries out after God. These are good reasons; but the personal enjoyments of Christianity, communion with God here and the hope of the better life to come, with its joys that are unfading and its pleasures for evermore, are inducements that ought to draw men by thousands to the Saviour, and they would do so were the Gospel preached instead of the traditions and philosophies of men.

Communion with God is a holy experience. It has in past ages made heroes of human worms, and has enabled men to snatch victory from defeat. Dr. Edward Beecher endeavored money rolls round outside of the coffers of to explain philosophically in what this communion consists. The grand prerequisite for it is conviction of sin, repentance and pardon through faith in Christ. Its effects are a pe culiar sympathetic joy in the human soul; strength of will and divine courage, unity and quickening of thought and plan among all who thus commune; transformation into the divine image and a reflex influence on the world, and finally it controls the future.

Through God only can these things be done. Mr. Frothingham reviewed the proceedings of the Christian constitutional amenders who met here last week. He could not despise them when he remembered what had been done by the handful of anti-slavery agitators, the Sabbath-observance committee, the temperance reformers and other apparently feeble associations. But he despised their work, and believed that the separation between Church and State should be more thorough than it is, and that every implied recognition of God should be weeded out of our fundamental charters. He did not fear this movement, however, for he believed that when the common sense of the people is aroused they will give this proposed amendment a quietus that will silence it forever. He could not conceive, nor indeed can we, how the name of the Deity in the constitution could make honest men out of rogues, and we have no sympathy with any movement which seeks to tie up any man's conscience to a particular creed or formula by legislative enactments. Let the people get Christ in their hearts, and that will be a thousand times better than having Him in the constitution.

Mr. Talmage reviewed the Crédit Mobilier scandal, and, while he had no doubt at all that many of our Representatives took through tickets to hell on the Union Pacific Railroad and paid their fare in eighty per cent dividends, and sold political influence and honor and Christian principle and their immortan souls to Oakes Ames and the devil, "nothing could make him believe that Schuyler Colfax is a villain." It is very evident that Mr. Talmage would never make his mark as a lawyer if, after reading the testimony, he has no better appreciation of evidence than he displays in these remarks.

Dr. Cheever agitated the question of

Bible in the public schools. He believes that "the arts of culture, refinement and morality require that all our children should have this pure light of heaven. And no madness outside of bedlam would be so great as that which would attempt to build up society without this great spiritual aid."

Dr. Stoddard devoted a part of the Sabbath day to an advocacy of the hanging of Foster and Stokes and the twenty-six murderers who are now confined in the City Prison. He has no sympathy at all with that "pitiful humanitarianism, the child of atheism or low morality, which endeavors to excite sympathy for the criminal at the expense of the victim and the community.

Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, in rendering to Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's, gave President Grant a pretty good inauguration "send off" yesterday, and applauded his policy towards the Southern States and the Indians

The Debts of the State-Important Questions for Taxpayers.

A report to the Constitutional Commi reveals a startling fact. The aggregate debt of the several counties, cities, towns and villages of the State, for which the taxpayers are responsible, exceeds two hundred and fourteen million dollars. This is more than ten and a half per cent upon the assessed valuation of all property in the State. Twenty-seven millions of this amount has been incurred for the benefit of railroads: a like sum comes from the loan and bounty debt; \$10,500,000 for public buildings; for water works and fire apparatus, nearly thirty millions; for roads and bridges, \$36,000,000, and for parks and other local improvements, \$84,000,000. If to this total debt of the subdivisions of the State be added that of the State itself, which, beyond the various sinking funds, reached on the 1st of October \$25,386,725, we have as the entire corporate debt of the State \$239,685,902almost twelve per cent of the whole assessment of property. This is a heavy encumbrance upon every man's and every woman's estate, for we accord the fair sex the right to pay taxes. It has grown out of a long course of reckless abuse of power too lightly confided to legislative and the various representative bodies which control the State in its several divisions. Lavish extravagance has been too often authorized in expenditures for the public account by men who carefully guard their private interests and credit, and it is no secret that much of the burdens imposed upon the taxpayers have enriched those who made the appropriations. How are these onerous obligations to be met? Or are they to be paid at all? These are questions which seriously concern every citizen. There have been vague suggestions of repudiation. That dishonesty will never be tolerated by New York. Her credit is good and she will maintain it so till the last dollar of these debts is paid. But to forward this end requires all the honesty, wisdom and courage of the Legislature and the various corporations empowered to spend money on public account. They will be importuned and tempted for all manner of jobs and will need all their powers of endurance to shield their constituents from plunder. But they should bear constantly in mind that, one and all, they are solemnly bound to see that hereafter no money is appropriated except upon the clearest grounds of public requirement, and to fully provide for raising every dollar they vote away. A constitutional amendment is proposed limiting the debtcreating power of each municipality to ten per cent of its assessed valuation. Doubtless this will be adopted. Instead of party tests every local election should henceforth be conducted on the questions of faithfully guarding the public purse and promptly public debts. Let the people set aside all unfaithful and reckless feeders upon the public crib, and see to it that only honest men are legislators, Aldermen and Supervisors, and there will soon be a more cheering condition of our corporate and municipal finances.

Mr. Gladstone's University Reform Bill for Ireland.

One of our latest cable despatches informs us that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Education bill, and that they have already sent an address to the Irish members in Parliament urging them to press for its withdrawal. It is not stated on what grounds the bill is opposed, but the fact that action has been so promptly taken is sufficient proof that the Ministerial measure, however good in itself, and however well intentioned on the part of its promoters, will not be carried without considerable difficulty, and, if carried, not without extensive modifications.

As the discussion of this question is certain, for some time to come, to be the principal feature of British politics, it is desirable that our readers should have some idea of the nature and extent of the reforms which Mr. Gladstone proposes to introduce into the educational system of Ireland. At the present moment Ireland boasts of a fair number of seats of learning. There are the three Queen's Colleges -Belfast, Cork and Galway. There is the Queen's University, which was created to confer unsectarian degrees at the time when the Queen's Colleges were instituted to give unsectarian education. Next come Dublin University and Trinity College. In addition to these there is Magee College, an institution for the education of Presbyterians, and the Catholic University. Mr. Gladstone proposes to do away with the Queen's College at Galway because it has been from the first a failure. Belfast College and Cork College he means to retain because they have been eminently successful, fulfilling the most sanguine hopes of their founder, Sir Robert Peel. The Queen's University will be rendered needless by the new scheme, and so it is to make room for the more comprehensive, more national institution. Trinity College is to be retained, with its endowments substantially untouched, but it will be required to abolish its religious tests. which at present confine the greater part of its rich rewards to Protestants. As the new scheme will leave no room for the Queen's University, so neither will it afford a place to what is called the Dublin Universityan institution which is bound up with Trinity College. The Dublin University as such will disappear; but it will be the nucleus round which will be grouped the colleges of Ireland. The colleges of Trinity, Belfast and Cork will be affiliated to it: so will Magee College; se